Issuance Date:	04/01/19
Effective Date:	05/01/19
Settlement Date:	08/07/19
Expiration Date:	04/30/24
Application for Permit Renewal Due	11/02/23

Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Discharge Permit No. ID0023728

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Water Quality Division
IPDES Program
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

In compliance with the provisions of the State of Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act Title 39, Chapter 1, "Rules Regulating the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program" (IDAPA 58.01.25) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

City of Shoshone
P.O. Box 208
Shoshone, ID 83352

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the permit conditions that follow.

Facility Location: Lagoon Drive, Shoshone, ID 83352		Receiving Water: Little Wood River
Outfall Name: Outfall 001	Latitude: 42.947625°	Longitude: -114.424053°
Treatment Type: Activated sludge sequence batch reactor		

Mary Anne Nelson, PhD, Water Quality Division Administrator
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Submission Schedule

The following list contains a summary of some of the items the permittee must complete and/or submit to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the term of this Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) permit. Please refer to the permit sections for specific submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal Item	Frequency	Initial Submittal Date
2.2.5	Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants	As required	--
2.2.7	24-Hour Notice of Noncompliance	As required	--
2.2.8	5-Day Written Submission for Noncompliance	As required	--
4.2.8	Annual Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDUs) Reporting	Yearly	5/31/2019
2.2.3	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	06/20/2019
2.1.4	Receiving Water Monitoring Station Approval Request	Once	07/01/2019
2.1.3	Sludge/Biosolids Management Plan	As required	10/28/2019
3.3	Spill Control Plan Notification	As required	10/28/2019
4.1.1	Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) Notification	As required	10/28/2019
4.1.2	Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual Notification	As required	10/28/2019
4.1.3	Emergency Response Plan Notification	As required	10/28/2019
3.1	Compliance Schedule – Total Phosphorus	As required	12/31/2019
3.1	Compliance Schedule - Temperature	As required	12/31/2019
2.2.3	Temperature Limit Spreadsheet	Monthly	01/20/2020
2.1.3	Sludge/Biosolids Annual Report	Yearly	02/01/2020
3.2	Master List of Nondomestic Users	Once	4/30/2021
2.1.4	Receiving Water Monitoring Report	Once per permit cycle	11/02/2023
2.1.5	Permit Renewal Effluent Individual Sample Results Spreadsheet	Once per permit cycle	11/02/2023
4.2.2	Application for Permit Renewal	Once per permit cycle	11/02/2023

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1 Effluent Limits

1.1 Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants to the Little Wood River at the permitted location(s) in Table 1 subject to compliance with the limits shown in Table 2, Table 3, and all other conditions of this permit. This permit authorizes discharge of only those pollutants from the specified outfalls resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations clearly identified in the permit application process.

Compliance with this permit during its term constitutes compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Clean Water Act §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 318, 403, and 405(a) through (b); except for any toxic effluent standards and prohibitions imposed under the Clean Water Act section 307, and standards for sewage sludge use or disposal under the Clean Water Act section 405(d).

The issuance of, or coverage under, this permit does not convey any property rights or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations (including but not limited to Clean Water Act § 311, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) § 106, 40 CFR Part 503, IDAPA 58.01.16, and IDAPA 58.01.17). The issuance of, or coverage under, this permit does not constitute authorization of the permitted activities by any other state or federal agency or private person or entity, and does not excuse the permit holder from the obligation to obtain and comply with any other necessary approvals, authorizations, or permits.

1.2 Effluent Limits and Associated Monitoring Requirements

The permittee must operate the facility to limit pollutant discharges from Outfall 001 as described in Table 2 and Table 3 and meet all other permit conditions. This permit also requires the permittee to monitor discharges at effluent monitoring locations described in Table 1 to verify compliance with the permit limits. The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in Table 2 and Table 3 at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

Table 1. Monitoring site locations.

Site Name	Site Location	Site Description
Outfall 001	External outfall	Outfall to Little Wood River located at 42.947625°, -114.424053°
Influent Monitoring Point	Influent structure	At headworks prior to screening
Little Wood River Upstream Monitoring Point	Receiving water	At location approved by DEQ
Little Wood River Downstream Monitoring Point	Receiving water	At location approved by DEQ

The permittee must report all effluent data results with units of measure and significant figures consistent with section 1.2 and report effluent monitoring results on the appropriate DMR as described in section 2.2.3. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods that achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limit unless otherwise specified in Table 2.

This permit authorizes a compliance schedule for total phosphorus and temperature. Until compliance with the final effluent limits, at a minimum, the permittee must report monitoring results required for these parameters in Table 2, Table 3 and section 1.2.1 on the appropriate DMR, and accomplish the tasks required in section 3.1. Significant figures for Table 2, Table 3 and section 1.2.1 are included in Appendix A.

Table 2. Pollutants with effluent limits and monitoring requirements for Outfall 001.

Parameter	Discharge Period	Units	Effluent Limits						Monitoring Requirements		Reporting Period [a] (DMR Months)
			Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Monthly Geometric Mean	Instan-taneous Minimum	Instan-taneous Maximum	Daily Maximum	Sample Type	Sample Frequency	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	30	45	—	—	—	—	8-hour composite	1/week	Monthly Reporting
		lb/day	130	200	—	—	—	—	Calculation[b]		
BOD_5 Percent Removal	01/01 to 12/31	%	85 (min.)	—	—	—	—	—	Calculation[c]	1/month	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[d]	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	30	45	—	—	—	—	8-hour composite	1/week	Monthly Reporting
		lb/day	130	200	—	—	—	—	Calculation[b]		
TSS Percent Removal	01/01 to 12/31	%	85 (min.)	—	—	—	—	—	Calculation[c]	1/month	
E. coli[e]	01/01 to 12/31	#/100 mL	—	—	126[f]	—	—	—	Grab[g]	5/month	Monthly Reporting
pH	01/01 to 12/31	std. units	—	—	—	6.5	9.0	—	Grab[g]	1/week	Monthly Reporting
TRC	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	0.05	—	—	—	—	0.13	Grab[g]	1/week	Monthly Reporting
		lb/day	0.09	—	—	—	—	0.22			
Phosphorus, Total (as P)[d, h]	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	—	—	—	—	—	—	8-hour composite	2/month	Monthly Reporting
		lb/day	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	Calculation[b]		

a. Exceedance of a maximum daily limit, instantaneous maximum limit, or instantaneous minimum limit requires 24-hour reporting in accordance with 2.2.7. For *E. coli*, the maximum daily threshold that triggers 24-hour reporting is 406 organisms/100 mL. Please see 2.2.7 for additional 24-hour reporting requirements.
b. Calculation - Calculated means figured concurrently with the respective sample, using the following formula: Concentration (in mg/L) X Flow (in mgd) X Conversion Factor (8.34) = lb/day
c. % Removal= ([Influent](mg/L)-[Effluent](mg/L))/([Influent](mg/L))×100%
Braces "[ ]" indicate concentration of the attribute contained inside
d. See section 1.2.1 for annual/seasonal limits.
e. Idaho's water quality standards for primary contact recreation include a single sample value of 406 #/100 mL. Exceedance of this value indicates likely exceedance of the 126 #/100 mL average monthly effluent limit; however, it is not an enforceable limit for a daily value, nor is exceeding this value a violation of water quality standards. If this value is exceeded at any point within the month, the facility should consider monitoring according to IDAPA 58.01.02.251.01.a to determine compliance with the monthly geomean.
f. The average monthly *E. coli* bacteria counts must not exceed a geometric mean of 126 #/100 ml based on a minimum of five samples taken every 3 – 7 days within a calendar month.
g. A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less.
h. This effluent limit is subject to a compliance schedule as described in Section 3.1

Flow-dependent effluent limits for temperature at Outfall 001 are expressed in the equation below:

$$Effluent\ temperature\ (°C) = \frac{[(Average\ Daily\ Effluent\ Flow + (0.25 \times Average\ Daily\ River\ Flow)) \times (19°C + 0.3°C)] - [(0.25 \times Average\ Daily\ River\ Flow) \times 19°C]}{Average\ Daily\ Effluent\ Flow}$$

Final temperature limits as displayed on the monthly DMR are shown in Table 3. The limits are in effect year round. Samples must be collected at Outfall 001 as a continuous recording and the daily average of the calendar month reported in an excel spreadsheet and uploaded to the IPDES E-Permitting system monthly. The temperature spreadsheet will be due contemporaneously with the monthly DMR submittals. Report the maximum daily average temperature calculated for each effluent flow and receiving water flow combination on the monthly DMR. If more than one daily average temperature exceeds the limit for the effluent flow and receiving water flow combination, a note must be included on the DMR.

Table 3. DMR temperature effluent limits[a,b] based upon discharge and receiving water body flow rates for Outfall 001.

Effluent Flow (cfs)	Effluent Limit Type	Units	Little Wood River Flow (cfs)							
			≤15	>15 ≤ 30	>30 ≤ 50	>50 ≤ 70	>70 ≤ 90	>90 ≤ 125	>125 ≤ 200	>200
≤0.05	Maximum daily average[d, e]	°C	26.8	41.8	*45*[c]	*45*	*45*	*45*	*45*	*45*
>0.05 ≤ 0.1		°C	23.1	30.6	41.8	*45*	*45*	*45*	*45*	*45*
>0.1 ≤ 0.2		°C	21.2	24.9	30.6	38.0	*45*	*45*	*45*	*45*
>0.2 ≤ 0.4		°C	20.2	22.1	24.9	28.7	32.4	36.2	42.7	*45*
>0.4 ≤ 0.82		°C	19.8	20.7	22.0	23.9	25.7	27.5	30.7	37.9

a. TMDL temperature effluent limit equation:

$$Effluent\ temperature\ (°C) = \frac{[(Average\ Daily\ Effluent\ Flow + (0.25 \times Average\ Daily\ River\ Flow)) \times (19°C + 0.3°C)] - [(0.25 \times Average\ Daily\ River\ Flow) \times 19°C]}{Average\ Daily\ Effluent\ Flow}$$

Each cell is calculated using the upper limit of the effluent range, and the lower limit of the receiving water range. Effluent temperature limits calculated by the equation will always take precedent over table values for compliance purposes.

b. This effluent limit is subject to a compliance schedule as described in Section 3.1.

c. Italicized values indicate the calculated allowable temperature is above 45°C, which is not a reasonable temperature for the City of Shoshone WWTF effluent, as SBR biota are unlikely to survive at those temperatures.

d. Maximum of the daily averages for the reporting period (calendar month).

e. Temperature data must be recorded using DEQ-approved temperature monitoring devices set to record at 60-minute or more frequent intervals. DEQ's Protocol for Placement and Retrieval of Temperature Data Loggers contains protocols for continuous temperature sampling. This document is available online at: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/487602-wq_monitoring_protocols_report10.pdf. Report the following temperature monitoring data on the DMR: maximum daily average and maximum weekly average

The permittee must use continuous temperature monitors set to record at 60-minute or more frequent intervals.

The submitted excel file must be in the format of one analytical result per row and include the following information: equipment manufacturer, date of last calibration, sample identification number, sample location in latitude and longitude (decimal degrees format), method of location determination (e.g., GPS, survey), date and time of sample collection, water quality parameter (or characteristic being measured), analytical result, result unit, detection limit and definition (e.g., method detection limit [MDL]), analytical method, date completed, and any applicable notes. A spreadsheet meeting all required specifications will be provided to the permittee by the IPDES program. The uploaded spreadsheet will also include effluent flow and receiving water flow monitoring data for the calendar month.

1.2.1 Annual or Seasonal Average Effluent Limits

The annual average limits for TSS and total phosphorus (TP) at Outfall 001 are as follows:

- The annual average TSS load must not exceed 13.7 tons/yr or 75.2 lb/day.
- The permittee must monitor effluent TSS with 8-hour composite samples once per week at Outfall 001.
- The annual average TP load must not exceed 6.12 lb/day.
- The permittee must monitor effluent TP with 8-hour composite samples twice per month at Outfall 001.
- The annual average TSS and TP loads must be calculated as the sum of all daily loads measured during a calendar year, divided by the number of measurements during that period.
- The annual average TSS and TP loads must be reported annually on December DMRs.

The annual average TP effluent load limit is subject to a compliance schedule as described in Section 3.1.

1.2.2 Narrative Limits

The permittee must observe the surface of the receiving water once per quarter in the vicinity of where the effluent enters the surface water. The permittee must maintain an observation log that includes photos, date, time, observer, and whether there is presence of floating, suspended or submerged matter; or other indication that the discharge causes a violation of IDAPA 58.01.02.200 narrative criteria. The log must be retained onsite and made available to DEQ upon request.

1.3 Regulatory Mixing Zone

Pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02.060, DEQ authorizes the mixing zones in Table 4 for the Little Wood River.

Table 4. Authorized mixing zones for Outfall 001.

Pollutant	Discharge Period	Authorized Mixing Zone (% of Critical Low Flow)			
		Aquatic Life		Human Health	
		Acute (1Q10)	Chronic (7Q10)	Water and Fish (30Q5)	Fish Only (30Q5)
Chlorine, Total Residual	Year round	16% of 11.3 cfs	20% of 19.0 cfs	—	—

This permit requires effluent monitoring for total residual chlorine to ensure appropriateness of the authorized mixing zone. Specific monitoring requirements are in section 2.1.2.

2 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

For all influent, effluent, and receiving water monitoring; the permittee must use sufficiently sensitive analytical methods to detect and quantify the level of the pollutant or to achieve an ML less than or equal to those specified in permit section 2.1.6. The permittee may request different MLs in writing, subject to DEQ approval. All samples and measurements collected under this permit must be representative of the waste stream or receiving water at the monitoring point in Table 1. In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated, the permittee must collect additional samples at times other than when routine samples are taken at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters likely to be present in the discharge and limited in section 1.2 of this permit in accordance with section 2.1.6. The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as any spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches an appropriate monitoring point. The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with section 2.2.

2.1 Monitoring Schedules and Requirements

The permittee must monitor in accordance with the requirements specified in this section.

2.1.1 Influent Monitoring

The permittee must monitor influent at the Influent Monitoring Point and report results on the appropriate DMRs as listed in Table 5.

Monitoring in past permit cycles demonstrated that the influent and effluent for this facility are equivalent regarding flow. Report flow monitoring results in both the influent and effluent sections of the DMR.

Table 5. Influent monitoring.

Item or Parameter	Monitoring Period	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Report	Reporting Period (DMR Months)
Flow	01/01 to 12/31	mgd	Daily	Recorded	Monthly Average	Monthly
BOD_5	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	1/week	8-hr composite	Monthly Average	Monthly
TSS	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	1/week	8-hr composite	Monthly Average	Monthly

2.1.2 Additional Effluent Monitoring

Pollutants that require monitoring not associated with effluent limits are presented in Table 6. The permittee must monitor effluent at the location specified in Table 1 and report results on appropriate DMRs as identified in Table 6.

Table 6. Effluent monitoring and reporting for pollutants without effluent limits for Outfall 001

Parameter	Monitoring Period	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Report	Reporting Period (DMR Months)
Flow	01/01 to 12/31	mgd	Daily	Recorded	Monthly Average	Monthly and Daily[a]
Total Ammonia (as N)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	1/month	8-hour composite	Monthly Average, Daily Maximum	Monthly
Total Phosphorus (as P)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	2/month	8-hour composite	Monthly Average	Monthly
E. coli	01/01 to 12/31	#/100 ml	5/month	Grab[b]	Instantaneous Maximum[c]	Monthly
Temperature	01/01 to 12/31	°C	Continuous	Recorded	Maximum Weekly Average	Monthly
Cadmium, Total	01/01 to 12/31	ug/L	1/quarter	8-hour composite	Daily Maximum	Quarterly[d] (March June September December)
Copper, Total	01/01 to 12/31	ug/L	1/quarter	8-hour composite	Daily Maximum	
Lead, Total	01/01 to 12/31	ug/L	1/quarter	8-hour composite	Daily Maximum	
Zinc, Total	01/01 to 12/31	ug/L	1/quarter	8-hour composite	Daily Maximum	
Total Hardness	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	1/quarter	8-hour composite	Daily Maximum	

a. Daily average effluent flow will be reported via an excel spreadsheet and uploaded to the IDPES E-Permitting system. These data are due when DMR reports are due.
b. A grab sample is an individual sample collected over a 15-minute period or less.
c. Reporting is required within 24 hours of discovery of a single sample value greater than 406 #/100 ml. A value greater than this indicates likely exceedance of the geometric mean criterion, but is not by itself a violation of water quality standards or permit effluent limits.
d. Quarters are defined as: January 1-March 31; April 1-June30; July 1-September 30; and October 1-December 31.

2.1.3 Sewage Sludge Monitoring

The permittee must update and submit a sludge management plan through the E-Permitting System for DEQ review by 10/28/2019. The plan must document how the facility monitors accumulation, removes, treats, and then disposes the material. DEQ will review the plan and determine whether the plan meets the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.16 and 40 CFR 503. If the plan meets the specified requirements then DEQ will provide written approval. The permittee must either comply with an existing approved plan or delay disposal of sewage sludge until the proposed plan is approved.

Additionally, the permittee must submit an annual report indicating the annual mass generated, stored, reused, and disposed through the IPDES E-Permitting System by 02/01/2020. This must comply with the facility's approved sludge management plan.

2.1.4 Receiving Water Monitoring

The permittee must conduct receiving water monitoring. Receiving water monitoring for the Little Wood River must start 12/31/2019 and continue until the permit is terminated or a new permit is issued. Results must be reported on the appropriate DMR as specified in Table 7 and Table 8. Monitoring stations must be established in the Little Wood River that comply with the following requirements:

1. A monitoring station must be established:
    a. Above the influence of the facility's discharge at a location approved in writing by the DEQ regional office staff;
    b. Below the discharge a suitable distance to assure complete mixing with the receiving water;
    c. Both locations must be approved in writing by the DEQ regional office.

    Submit request for monitoring station approval by 07/01/2019 to:
    DEQ IPDES Program Compliance Officer
    DEQ Twin Falls Regional Office
    650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110
    Twin Falls, ID 83301

2. A failure to obtain DEQ approval of receiving water monitoring stations does not relieve the permittee of the receiving water monitoring requirements of this permit.
3. To the extent practicable, receiving water sample collection must occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
4. The flow rate must be measured as near as practicable to the time that other ambient parameters are sampled.
5. Samples must be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table 7 and Table 8.
6. Quality assurance project plans (QAPPs) must address all receiving water monitoring.
7. Samples for metals, pH, ammonia, temperature, dissolved organic carbon, conductivity, and hardness, if applicable, must be collected on the same day (see Table 7, and Table 8).

8. In addition, the permittee must submit all receiving water monitoring results for the previous permit cycle for all parameters in the receiving water monitoring report spreadsheet that is uploaded to the IPDES E-Permitting System by 11/02/2023. The file must be in the format of one analytical result per row and include the following information: name and contact information of laboratory, sample identification number, sample location in latitude and longitude (decimal degrees format), method of location determination (e.g., GPS, survey), date and time of sample collection, water quality parameter (or characteristic being measured), analytical result, result unit, detection limit and definition (e.g., method detection limit [MDL]), analytical method, date completed, and any applicable notes.

The permittee must monitor the final effluent and receiving water at the frequency specified in Table 6, Table 7, and Table 8.

Table 7. Receiving water monitoring requirements beginning 12/31/2019 for Little Wood River Upstream Monitoring Point.

Parameter[a]	Monitoring Period	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Report	Reporting Period (DMR Months)
Flow	01/01 to 12/31	cfs	Daily	Recorded	Instantaneous Maximum Instantaneous Minimum	Monthly (All Months) and Daily [b]
Temperature	01/01 to 12/31	°C	Continuous [c, d, e]	Recorded	Maximum Daily Average	Monthly (All Months)
pH	01/01 to 12/31	Standard Units	Quarterly[f]	Grab[g, h]	Instantaneous Maximum, Instantaneous Minimum	Quarterly (March June September December)
Total Ammonia (as N)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Quarterly[f]	Grab[g]	Daily Maximum	
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Quarterly[f]	Grab[g]	Daily Maximum	
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Quarterly[f]	Grab[g]	Daily Maximum	

a. Monitoring of this parameter is not required until 12/31/2019.
b. Daily average receiving water flow will be reported via an excel spreadsheet and uploaded to the IDPES E-Permitting system. These data are due when DMR reports are due.
c. Continuous means measurements recorded once every 60 minutes except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance.
d. Temperature data must be recorded using DEQ-approved temperature monitoring devices set to record at 60-minute or more frequent intervals. DEQ's Protocol for Placement and Retrieval of Temperature Data Loggers contains protocols for continuous temperature sampling. This document is available online at:
e. http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/487602-wq_monitoring_protocols_report10.pdf. Report the following temperature monitoring data on the DMR: maximum daily average.
f. DEQ acknowledges that uninterrupted data collection is not guaranteed due to vandalism, theft, damage, disturbance, power interruption, etc. In the event of equipment failure or loss, the permittee must notify DEQ and deploy new equipment to minimize interruption of data collection. If new equipment cannot be immediately deployed, the permittee must monitor grab measurements daily between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. or describe frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible until continuous monitoring equipment is redeployed.
g. Quarters are defined as: January 1-March 31; April 1-June30; July 1-September 30; and October 1-December 31.
h. Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.
i. pH must be analyzed within 15 minutes of sample collection.

Table 8. Receiving water monitoring requirements beginning 11/01/2021 for Little Wood River Downstream Monitoring Point.

Parameter[a]	Monitoring Period	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Report	Reporting Period (DMR Months)
pH	01/01 to 12/31	Standard Units	Monthly	Grab[b, c, d]	Instantaneous Maximum, Instantaneous Minimum	Monthly (All Months)
Temperature	01/01 to 12/31	°C	Monthly	Grab[c , d]	Monthly Average	
Dissolved Calcium (Ca^{2+})	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Monthly	Grab[c]	Monthly Average	
Dissolved Magnesium (Mg^{2+})	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Monthly	Grab[c]	Monthly Average	
Dissolved Sodium (Na^{+})	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Monthly	Grab[c]	Monthly Average	
Dissolved Potassium (K^{+})	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Monthly	Grab[c]	Monthly Average	
Dissolved Copper	01/01 to 12/31	ug/L	Monthly	Grab[c]	Monthly Average	
Sulfate (SO_4^{-})	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Monthly	Grab[c]	Monthly Average	
Chloride (Cl^{-})	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L	Monthly	Grab[c]	Monthly Average	
Alkalinity	01/01 to 12/31	mg/L as $CaCO_3$	Monthly	Grab[c]	Monthly Average	
Dissolved Organic Carbon	01/01 to 12/31	mg C/L	Monthly	Grab[c]	Monthly Average	

a. Monitoring of these parameters is not required until 11/01/2021.
b. The permittee may choose to collect pH data using a recording device or grab sample. The recording device must be set to record at 60-minute or more frequent intervals for a 24 hour period, once per month. pH grab samples must be taken between 5 a.m. and 8 a.m. on the same day as sample collection of other downstream receiving water parameters.
c. Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.
d. pH and temperature must be analyzed within 15 minutes of sample collection if collected as a grab sample.

Receiving Water Continuous Temperature and Flow Monitoring

The permittee must collect temperature and flow data on the effluent and receiving water to determine whether the effluent causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of the water quality standards for the receiving water. If reasonable potential exists, DEQ will use this information to calculate effluent limits. Data collection must meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Methods for temperature and flow monitoring in the receiving water must be adequately addressed in the sampling plan and QAPP. Measure background temperature at the approved receiving water monitoring station during all months of each year, beginning 12/31/2019.

2. Recording devices must be set to record at 60-minute intervals or more frequently for temperature, 24 hours for flow.
3. Continuous monitoring data submitted with the permit renewal application must include the following information for both deployment and retrieval:
   a. Date
   b. Time
   c. Device manufacturer ID
   d. Location
   e. Depth
   f. Parameter measured
   g. Any other details that may explain data anomalies
4. DEQ-approved temperature monitoring devices must be used. DEQ's *Protocol for Placement and Retrieval of Temperature Data Loggers* contains protocols for continuous temperature sampling. This document is available online at *http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/487602-wq_monitoring_protocols_report10.pdf*

2.1.5 Permit Renewal Effluent Monitoring

The renewal application for this permit requires data collected to characterize the effect of the effluent on the Little Wood River (section 2.1.4). The permittee must conduct three scans of the final wastewater effluent for the parameters listed in Table 9 and Table 10 so that DEQ can assess the surface water impacts. Each scan consists of a minimum of four grab samples taken during the same 24 hour period, analyzed individually, for those parameters in the tables below requiring collection via grab samples. For parameters requiring a 24-hour composite sample, only one analysis of the composite of aliquots is required for each scan. Monitoring results collected to achieve other permit conditions may be used to meet permit renewal effluent monitoring requirements. The permittee must enter summary data in their permit renewal application.

The permittee must also upload to the IPDES E-Permitting System by 11/02/2023 a spreadsheet containing the results for the effluent's individual sample analyses.

The permittee must conduct full scans of the final effluent according to the following schedule:

- 2020: Second quarter
- 2021: Third quarter
- 2022: Fourth quarter

In addition, the permittee must continue permit renewal effluent monitoring at a frequency of once every fifth quarter after the last scan listed in the schedule above until a new permit is issued.

Table 9. Effluent testing required for all permit renewals.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Report
pH	s.u.	Grab	Minimum and maximum value
Flow	mgd	Continuous	Maximum daily value, average daily value, number of samples
Temperature[a]	°C	Grab	
BOD_5	mg/L	24-hour composite	Maximum daily value, average daily value, analytical method and ML or MDL
TSS	mg/L	24-hour composite	
E. coli	#/100 mL	Grab	

a. The permittee must collect during the middle month of each quarter (i.e. May for second quarter of 2020, August for the third quarter of 2021, and November for fourth quarter of 2022).

The facility has a design flow greater than 0.1 mgd and must also complete three sampling events of effluent testing for the parameters in Table 10.

Table 10. Effluent testing required for permit renewals of facilities with flow greater than 0.1 mgd.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Report
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	24-hour composite	Maximum daily value, average daily value, analytical method and ML or MDL
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	Grab	
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	24-hour composite	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	24-hour composite	
Nitrate plus Nitrite	mg/L	24-hour composite	
Oil and grease	mg/L	Grab	
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	mg/L	24-hour composite	
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	

2.1.6 Analytical and Sampling Procedures

Required monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless another method is required under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, or other test procedures have been specified in this permit and approved by EPA as an alternate test procedure under 40 CFR 136.5.

For parameters with effluent limits, the permittee must use methods that can achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the current applicable effluent limit. For parameters that do not have effluent limitations, or effluent limits less than the most sensitive 40 CFR 136 approved method, the permittee must use methods that can achieve MLs less than or equal to those specified in Table 11. Remaining effluent parameters and receiving water parameters must be analyzed using an approved 40 CFR 136 method.

Table 11 lists the maximum ML for specified pollutants (parameter). The permittee may request different MLs. The request must be in writing and must be approved by DEQ. If the permittee is unable to attain the required ML in its effluent due to matrix effects, the permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit and a ML to DEQ with appropriate laboratory documentation.

Table 11. Required minimum levels for applicable parameters.

Parameter	Units	Minimum Level
TRC	µg/L	50.0
Sulfate	mg/L as SO_4	0.2
Cadmium, Total	µg/L	0.2
Copper, Total	µg/L	2.0
Copper, Dissolved	µg/L	1
Lead, Total	µg/L	0.2
Zinc, Total	µg/L	2.0

2.1.6.1 Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The permittee must develop and implement a QAPP that conforms to the quality assurance and quality control requirements of 40 CFR Part 136.7. The requirements for a QAPP are in section 4.1.1 of this permit.

If a sample or measurement (analysis) does not meet the QAPP requirements, the permittee must reanalyze the sample. If the original sample cannot be reanalyzed, the permittee must resample and analyze at the earliest possible opportunity. All sample(s)/measurement(s) results not meeting the QAPP requirements must still be maintained by the permittee along with a notation (data qualifier) and explanation of unmet QAPP requirements. The permittee must not use this result in any calculation required by this permit unless authorized by the DEQ.

2.2 Recording and Reporting Requirements

The permittee must record and report information to DEQ as specified in the following subsections.

2.2.1 Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the permittee must record the following information:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements
2. The name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements
3. The date(s) analyses were performed
4. The names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses
5. The analytical techniques or methods used
6. The results of all analyses

2.2.2 Reporting Procedures

1. If the permittee did not discharge wastewater, the “No Discharge” reporting code should be entered for the outfall DMR during a given reporting period. Receiving water monitoring and reporting may be required during months with no effluent discharge.
2. If the permittee did not discharge wastewater for all days of a reporting period:

a. Calculate values using the actual number of samples collected and include a comment on the DMR indicating the shortened discharge time and sample results obtained.
b. When the days with discharge are insufficient to calculate a geometric mean for *E. coli* according to IDAPA 58.01.02.251, the permittee should enter the "Insufficient Flow for Sampling" reporting code and include a comment on the reporting period DMR.

3. The permittee must report the same number of significant figures as the permit limit for a given parameter. Regardless of the rounding conventions used by the permittee, the permittee must use the conventions consistently.
4. To calculate average pollutant concentrations, assign zero for each individual lab result that is less than the MDL, and use the numeric value of the MDL for each individual lab result that is between the MDL and the ML. When concentration data are equal to or greater than the ML, use the laboratory reported value to calculate the average pollutant concentration. The resulting average value must be compared to the permit limit in assessing compliance.
5. For reporting on the DMR for a single sample or average concentration, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "< {numeric value of the MDL}." If a value is less than the ML but greater than the MDL, the permittee must report "< {numeric value of the ML}." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, report and use the actual value. For example, if the MDL is 1.0 µg/L and the result is ND (not detected), report "<1.0 µg/L" on the DMR.
6. To calculate the geometric mean pollutant concentration when an individual result is reported as a '< {numeric value}', use the {numeric value} to calculate the geometric mean concentration. On the DMR, the permittee must report the geometric mean as '< {calculated geometric mean}'.
7. The permittee must calculate mass loads on each day the parameter is monitored using the following equation:

$$Flow\ (MGD) * Concentration\left(\frac{mg}{L}\right) * 8.34\left(\frac{lb * L}{mg * MG}\right) = lb\ per\ day$$

Calculating and reporting mass loads must consider the following:

a. When concentration data are greater than or equal to the MDL but less than the ML: Use the ML to calculate the mass load, then report as less than (<) the calculated mass load. For example, if flow is 2 mgd and the reported sample result is <0.0050 mg/L (<5.0 µg/L), for mass load on the DMR: 2 mgd * 0.0050 mg/L * 8.34 (conversion factor) = 0.0834 lb/day, round to 0.08 lb/day), and report "<0.08 lb/day."
b. When concentration data are less than the MDL: Use the MDL to calculate the mass load, report the mass load as the calculated mass load preceded by "e" to indicate this is estimated. For example, if flow is 2 mgd and the reported sample result is ND at 0.0010 mg/L (1.0 µg/L), for mass load on the DMR: 2 mgd * 0.0010 mg/L * 8.34 (conversion factor) = 0.01668 lb/day, round off to 0.02 lb/day, and report to "<0.02 lb/day."

8. To calculate monthly averages, add all individual lab results or calculated mass loadings, adjusted as necessary per 2.2.2, item 4 or item 6, for the calendar month being reported and divide by the number of analytical results.
9. To calculate weekly averages, add all adjusted results (per 2.2.2, item 3 or item 6) for each week (Sunday-Saturday) and divide by the number of analytical results in the calendar week. Partial weeks at the end of a calendar month (one to six days) should be included in the following month's weekly average calculation. Assess the resulting averages and report the maximum value for the reporting period.
10. The reported minimum daily value on the DMR is the smallest individual result for the reporting period.
11. The reported maximum daily value is the largest individual result for the reporting period.

2.2.3 Discharge Monitoring Report

NetDMR Submittal—The permittee must submit influent, effluent, and receiving water monitoring data electronically using NetDMR, a web-based tool that allows permittees to electronically submit DMRs. Other reports must be submitted electronically to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System. See Appendix A for all DMR reportable parameters and the associated required significant figures.

Monitoring data must be submitted electronically using NetDMR no later than the 20th of the month following the completed reporting period. All other reports required under this permit must be submitted as a legible electronic document using the IPDES E-Permitting System. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of section 4.2.11.

The temperature limit excel spreadsheet described in section 1.2 must be submitted via the IPDES E-Permitting system concurrently with the NetDMR submittal. Submittal of spreadsheet must commence 01/20/2020.

2.2.4 Permit Submittals and Schedules

The permittee must use the IPDES E-Permitting System (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submit all other written reports by the date specified in the permit.

2.2.5 Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must provide adequate notice per IDAPA 58.01.25.301.02 to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting system as soon as the permittee becomes aware of the following:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an industrial user or other indirect discharger that would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants.
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by an authorized source at the time of issuance of the permit.

For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include the following:

1. The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the POTW;
2. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW; and
3. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of sewage sludge accumulated at the POTW.

2.2.6 Elective Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of data submitted in the DMR. If requested by DEQ, the permittee must submit results of any sampling, regardless of the parameter monitored or test method used.

2.2.7 24-Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting

The permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment;
2. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any permit effluent limit;
3. Any upset which exceeds any permit effluent limit;
4. Any violation of a maximum daily discharge limit for toxic pollutants identified in Table 2 or pollutants identified in Table 4 as requiring 24 hour reporting; or
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works over which the permittee has ownership or has operational control, or an overflow from a contributing collection system that the permittee accepts wastewater from. An overflow is any spill, release, or diversion of municipal sewage including:
    a. An overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; or
    b. An overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a building service line), or discharged to the soil's surface that does not reach waters of the United States.

The permittee must report these occurrences to DEQ at 1-833-IPDES24 (1-833-473-3724).

Additionally, for any sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) that discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the permittee must notify the appropriate MS4 owner or operator.

2.2.8 5-Day Written Submission for Noncompliance

For any event requiring 24-hour notification as specified in section 2.2.7, the permittee must provide a written submission within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of an event. The submission must contain:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
3. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and

4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

Reports must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting System.

2.2.9 Other Noncompliance Reporting

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported under 2.2.7 or 2.2.8 concurrently with the DMR submittal. The permittee must immediately take action to stop, contain, and clean up unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.

2.3 Permit Renewal

Submit permit renewal application including required monitoring data in 2.1.5 through the IPDES E-Permitting System as required in section 4.2.2, by 11/02/2023.

If the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to DEQ, it must submit the correct facts or information promptly as required in IDAPA 58.01.25.300.12.h.

3 Special Conditions

3.1 Compliance Schedule

The permittee must comply with all effluent limits and monitoring requirements identified in this permit beginning on the effective date of this permit, except those for which a compliance schedule is hereby authorized. The permittee cannot immediately achieve effluent limits for the pollutant(s) identified in this section upon issuance of this permit. DEQ is authorizing a compliance schedule for these permit conditions consistent with IDAPA 58.01.25.305. Until compliance with the final effluent limits is achieved, at a minimum, the permittee must complete the tasks and reports listed in Table 12 and Table 13. There is no penalty for completing tasks or submitting deliverables in advance of the due dates.

The permittee must achieve compliance with the final effluent limits for TP as set forth in Table 2 and section 1.2 of this permit no later than 7/1/2029.

Table 12. Tasks required under the compliance schedule for TP.

Task Number	Date Due	Task Activity
1	12/31/2019	Complete Required Sampling and Analytical Work or Studies: The Permittee must collect TP data from effluent and the receiving water in Table 3 and Table 7 to determine if compliance is achievable. Deliverable: All individual data results must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting system. The report must include all effluent and receiving water TP data collected to date and a comparison to the final effluent limits. The report must 1) evaluate likelihood toward achieving the final effluent limits without facility upgrades, or 2) evaluate any actions that will be taken to reduce effluent TP in the coming year if the Permittee is not meeting the final TP effluent limits.
2	12/31/2020	Complete Required Sampling and Analytical Work or Studies: The Permittee must collect TP data from effluent and the receiving water in Table 3 and Table 7 to determine if compliance is achievable. Deliverable: All individual data results must be submitted through IPDES E-Permitting system. The report must include all effluent and receiving water TP data collected to date and a comparison to the final effluent limits. The report must 1) evaluate likelihood toward achieving the final effluent limits without facility upgrades, or 2) evaluate any actions that will be taken to reduce effluent TP in the coming year if the Permittee is not meeting the final TP effluent limits.
3	12/31/2021	Complete Required Sampling and Analytical Work or Studies: The Permittee must collect TP data from effluent and the receiving water in Table 3 and Table 7 to determine if compliance is achievable. Deliverable: All individual data results must be submitted through IPDES E-Permitting system. The report must include all effluent and receiving water TP data collected to date and a comparison to the final effluent limits. The report must 1) evaluate likelihood toward achieving the final effluent limits without facility upgrades, or 2) evaluate any actions that will be taken to reduce effluent TP in the coming year if the Permittee is not meeting the final TP effluent limits.
4	7/31/2022	Other: Permit Limit Evaluation: If data from the previous three years show the Permittee can meet limits set forth in Table 2 and section 1.2 of this permit, this compliance schedule will close, final limits will become active, and remaining compliance items will be removed. If data from the previous three years show the Permittee cannot meet limits set forth in Table 2 and section 1.2 of this permit, the Permittee must begin the process of facility planning, securing funding, and contracting engineer work, if applicable. Deliverable: The permittee must notify DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting system with notification that 1) the final TP effluent limits are achieved, or 2) if upgrades are necessary to achieve TP effluent limits and the subsequent tasks in this compliance schedule are required.
5	7/31/2023	Status/Progress Report: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for TP. Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system. The progress report must detail the evaluation progress made toward achieving the final effluent limit (securing funding, project bids, contract agreements, facility plan progress, etc.) and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.

Task Number	Date Due	Task Activity
6	7/31/2024	Status/Progress Report: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for TP. Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system. The progress report must detail the evaluation progress made toward achieving the final effluent limit (securing funding, project bids, contract agreements, facility plan progress, etc.) and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.
7	7/31/2025	Complete Final Design: The Permittee must submit to DEQ all necessary documents required in IDAPA 58.01.16 Wastewater Rules for any proposed facility upgrades, modifications, and/or construction. Deliverable. The Permittee must provide DEQ with a Preliminary Engineering Report, Plans and Specifications, Facility Plan, and any other necessary documents. A notification that these documents have been provided to the DEQ regional office must be submitted through IPDES E-Permitting system and a summary the option(s) that will be used to achieve the final effluent limits for TP.
8	7/31/2026	Status/Progress Report: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for TP. Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system. The progress report must detail the evaluation progress made toward achieving the final effluent limitation and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.
9	7/31/2027	Status/Progress Report: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for TP. Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system. The progress report must detail the evaluation progress made toward achieving the final effluent limitation and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.
10	7/31/2028	Complete Required Work or Onsite Construction: Wastewater Facility Upgrades: All upgrades must be complete. Deliverable: Permittee must notify DEQ that installation/upgrades are complete and an updated O&M Manual reflects all new upgrades and procedures. Notification of construction completion and O&M Manual update, if applicable, must be submitted to the IPDES E-Permitting system.
11	7/1/2029	Comply with Permit Limits: Process optimization and achieve final effluent limitations in Table 2 and section 1.2 of this permit. Deliverable: The permittee must be in compliance with the final TP effluent limits. The permittee must notify DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting system when the final effluent limit is achieved.

The permittee must achieve compliance with the final effluent limits for temperature as set forth in Table 3 of this permit no later than July 31, 2029.

Table 13. Tasks required under the compliance schedule for temperature.

Task Number	Date Due	Task Activity
1	12/31/2019	Complete Required Sampling and Analytical Work or Studies: The Permittee must collect temperature data from effluent and install receiving water temperature and flow monitoring equipment to determine if compliance with the final effluent limits is achievable. Deliverable: All data must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting system. The report must include all effluent and receiving water temperature and flow data collected to date and a comparison to the final effluent limits. The report must 1) evaluate likelihood toward achieving the final effluent limits without facility upgrades, or 2) evaluate any actions that will be taken to reduce effluent temperature in the coming year if the Permittee is not meeting the final temperature effluent limits.
2	12/31/2020	Complete Required Sampling and Analytical Work or Studies: The Permittee must collect temperature data from effluent and the receiving water to determine if compliance is achievable. Deliverable: All data must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting system. The report must include all effluent and receiving water temperature and flow data collected to date and a comparison to the final effluent limits. The report must 1) evaluate likelihood toward achieving the final effluent limits without facility upgrades, or 2) evaluate any actions that will be taken to reduce effluent temperature in the coming year if the Permittee is not meeting the final temperature effluent limits.
3	12/31/2021	Complete Required Sampling and Analytical Work or Studies: The Permittee must collect temperature data from effluent and the receiving water to determine if compliance is achievable. Deliverable: All data must be submitted through the IPDES E-Permitting system. The report must include all effluent and receiving water temperature and flow data collected to date and a comparison to the final effluent limits. The report must 1) evaluate likelihood toward achieving the final effluent limits without facility upgrades, or 2) evaluate any actions that will be taken to reduce effluent temperature in the coming year if the Permittee is not meeting the final temperature effluent limits.
4	7/31/2022	Other: Permit Limit Evaluation: If data from the previous three years show the Permittee can meet limits set forth in Table 3, this compliance schedule will close, final limits will become active, and remaining compliance items will be removed. If data from the previous three years show the Permittee cannot meet limits set forth in Table 3, the Permittee must begin the process of facility planning, securing funding, and contracting engineer work, if applicable. Deliverable: The permittee must notify DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting system with notification that 1) the final temperature effluent limits are achieved, or 2) if temperature effluent limits are not immediately achievable and the subsequent tasks in this compliance schedule are required.
5	7/31/2023	Status/Progress Report: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for temperature. Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system. The progress report must detail the evaluation progress made toward achieving the final effluent limit (effluent trading projects, re-use plans, securing funding, project bids, contract agreements, facility plan progress, etc.) and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.

Task Number	Date Due	Task Activity
6	7/31/2024	Status/Progress Report: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for temperature. Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system. The progress report must detail the evaluation progress made toward achieving the final effluent limit (effluent trading projects, re-use plans, securing funding, project bids, contract agreements, facility plan progress, etc.) and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.
7	7/31/2025	Complete Final Design: The Permittee must submit to DEQ all necessary documents required in IDAPA 58.01.16 Wastewater Rules for any proposed facility upgrades, modifications, and/or construction. Deliverable. The Permittee must provide DEQ with a Preliminary Engineering Report, Plans and Specifications, Facility Plan, and any other necessary documents, if applicable. A notification that these documents have been provided to the DEQ regional office must be submitted through IPDES E-Permitting system and a summary the option(s) that will be used to achieve the final effluent limits for temperature.
8	7/31/2026	Status/Progress Report: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for temperature. Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system. The progress report must detail the evaluation progress made toward achieving the final effluent limitation and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.
9	7/31/2027	Status/Progress Report: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for temperature. Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system. The progress report must detail the evaluation progress made toward achieving the final effluent limitation and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.
10	7/31/2028	Status/Progress Report: The Permittee must submit an annual progress report outlining the overall progress made toward reaching the final compliance dates for temperature. Deliverable: The annual progress report must be submitted to IPDES E-Permitting system. The progress report must detail the evaluation progress made toward achieving the final effluent limitation and the series of actions that will be taken in the coming year.
11	1/1/2029	Complete Required Work or Onsite Construction: All upgrades or other remediation actions must be complete. Deliverable: Permittee must notify DEQ that installation/upgrades are complete and an updated O&M Manual reflects all new upgrades and procedures. Notification of construction completion and O&M Manual update must be submitted to the IPDES E-Permitting system.
12	7/31/2029	Comply with Permit Limits: Process optimization and achieve final effluent limitations in Table 3 of this permit (by July 1, 2029). No later than July 1, 2029, the permittee must be in compliance with the final temperature effluent limits. The permittee must notify DEQ via the IPDES E-Permitting system when the final effluent limit is achieved.

Permittees must notify DEQ within 14 days following each task due date whether compliance or noncompliance with the interim or final requirement has been attained.

Progress reports required in Table 12 and Table 13 must include the following:

1. An assessment of the previous year of TP and/or temperature data and comparison to the effluent limits.
2. A report on progress made towards meeting the TP and/or temperature effluent limits, including the applicable deliverable required under each associated task relevant to the reporting year.
3. Further actions and milestones targeted for the upcoming year.

3.2 Nondomestic Waste Management

The permittee has nonsignificant, nondomestic (industrial/commercial) users, which are not subject to the pretreatment standards in 40 CFR 405 through 471; therefore, DEQ does not require an authorized pretreatment program. Nondomestic user refers to any industrial or commercial source authorized to discharge process or nonprocess wastewater to the municipal system. The permittee must ensure that pollutants from nondomestic wastes discharged to their system do not negatively impact system operation or pass-through the facility. The permittee must not authorize discharges of pollutants that would inhibit, interfere, or otherwise be incompatible with operation of the treatment works, including interference with the use or disposal of municipal sludge.

The permittee must not allow, under any circumstances, the introduction of the following pollutants to the POTW from any source of nondomestic discharge:

1. Any pollutant that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, may pass-through or interfere with the POTW's operation;
2. Regulated pollutants in amounts that would cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of the POTW's permit;
3. Pollutants that create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60 °C (140 °F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
4. Pollutants that may cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, including the collection system, but in no case indirect discharges with a pH of lower than 5.0 standard units, unless the treatment facilities are specifically designed to accommodate such indirect discharges;
5. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts that may cause obstruction to the flow to or in the POTW, or other interference with the operation of the POTW;
6. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., BOD_5 or COD), released in an indirect discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration that may cause interference with any treatment process at the POTW;
7. Heat in amounts that may inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless DEQ, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;
8. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that may cause interference or pass-through at the POTW;

9. Pollutants that may result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the collection system or POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; or
10. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

The permittee must develop and implement an industrial user survey and compile a master list of the nondomestic users introducing pollutants to the POTW. This list must identify the following:

1. Names and addresses of all nondomestic users;
2. A description of all processes that affect or contribute to the user's wastewater;
3. The principal products and raw materials of each user that affects or contributes to the user's wastewater;
4. The average daily volume of wastewater discharged by each user, indicating the amount attributable to process flow and non-process flow;
5. A statement whether the user is a SIU and why (e.g., flow, nutrients, hydraulic load);
6. A statement whether the user is subject to one or more categorical standards, and if so, under which category and subcategory;
7. A statement whether the user is subject to local restrictions;
8. The top four Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) or North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the user's processes and business activities; and
9. A statement whether any problems at the POTW, including upsets, pass-through, or interference have been attributed to the user in the past 4.5 years.

The permittee must submit this list, along with a summary description of the sources and information gathering methods used to develop this list, through the IPDES E-Permitting System by 04/30/2021.

The permittee must use this list to assess whether they accept waste from an SIU and, therefore, need to develop a pretreatment program. For the purposes of this list development, the term SIU means all nondomestic indirect dischargers (users) subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or any other nondomestic indirect discharger that does any of the following:

- Discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater)
- Contributes a process or nonprocess waste stream that makes up 5% or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant
- Is designated as such by DEQ or the permittee on the basis that the nondomestic indirect discharger has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the POTW's operation

3.3 Spill Control Plan

The permittee must develop and implement a spill control plan to prevent releases to surface water of petroleum and other chemicals used or stored on-site at the treatment facility.

3.3.1 Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The permittee must do the following:

1. Submit to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System a notification of completion of a spill control plan by 10/28/2019.
2. Review the plan at least annually and update the spill plan as needed. Send notification of plan changes to DEQ.
3. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

3.3.2 Spill Control Plan Components

The spill control plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, pose a potential threat to human health or the environment. Include other materials used and/or stored on-site that may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching surface water.
2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) that prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system the permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the plan.

The permittee may submit plans and manuals required by applicable sections of the Code of Federal Regulations, contingency plans, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section.

3.4 Lagoon Seepage Testing

The permittee must comply with the "Wastewater Rules" in IDAPA 58.01.16, including the seepage testing requirements in IDAPA 58.01.16.493 for municipal lagoons. Prior to lagoon seepage testing, the permittee must consult DEQ. The seepage test report submittals to DEQ must be up-to-date per the IDAPA 58.01.16 timelines.

4 Standard Conditions

4.1 Documents Applicable to all Permits

4.1.1 Quality Assurance Project Plan

The permittee must develop a QAPP for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must submit written notice to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System that the plan has been developed and implemented by 10/28/2019. Any existing QAPPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAPP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent, influent, and receiving water samples in support of this permit and handling data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis procedures, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *EPA Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAPP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.
3. At a minimum, the QAPP must include the following:
    a. Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples (e.g. blanks, spikes), precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.
    b. Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.
    c. Qualification, training and licensure of personnel.
    d. Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
4. The permittee must update the QAPP within 1 month as needed to reflect current requirements and procedures. The permittee must notify DEQ of all significant QAPP modifications (i.e. modifications to sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedures).
5. Copies of the QAPP must be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request.

4.1.2 Operation and Maintenance Manual

In addition to the requirements specified in section 4.2.5, by 10/28/2019, the permittee must submit written notice to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System that an operation and maintenance (O&M) manual for the current wastewater treatment facility has been developed and implemented. The manual must be consistent with IDAPA 58.01.16.425. The manual must be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request. Any changes occurring in the daily operation of the plant must be concurrently reflected within the O&M manual.

The manual must be consistent with IDAPA 58.01.16.425. The manual must be retained on site and made available to DEQ upon request. Any significant changes occurring in the daily operation of the plant must be concurrently reflected within the O&M manual.

4.1.3 Emergency Response Plan

The permittee must develop and implement an emergency response plan that identifies measures to protect public health and the environment. At a minimum, the plan must include mechanisms for the following:

1. Ensure that the permittee is aware (to the greatest extent possible) of all overflows from portions of the collection system over which the permittee has ownership or operational control as well as any unanticipated treatment unit bypass or upset that may exceed any effluent limit in the permit;

2. Ensure that reports of an overflow or of an unanticipated bypass or upset that may exceed any effluent limit in this permit are immediately dispatched to appropriate personnel for investigation and response as required in sections 2.2.7 and 2.2.8;
3. Ensure immediate notification to DEQ of any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment and identify the public health district and other officials who will receive immediate notification for items that require 24-hour reporting in section 2.2.7;
4. Ensure that appropriate personnel understand, are appropriately trained on, and follow the Emergency Response Plan; and
5. Provide emergency facility operation.

The permittee must submit written notice to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System that the plan has been developed and implemented by 10/28/2019. The plan must be available at the facility for DEQ review.

4.2 Conditions Applicable to All Permits

The following conditions apply to all IPDES permits. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

4.2.1 Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all permit requirements. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

The permittee shall comply with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established in 40 CFR Part 503 within the time provided in those regulations, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

4.2.2 Duty to Reapply

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date, the permittee must apply for a new permit by the date below. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.105, and unless DEQ authorizes the permittee to submit the application at a later date, the permittee must submit a new, complete application on or before 11/02/2023. If the permittee complies with the application date requirements of IDAPA 58.01.25.105, and a permit is not issued prior to the permit's expiration date, the permit shall remain in force as stipulated in IDAPA 58.01.25.101.02.

4.2.3 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

The permittee cannot assert as a defense in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.

4.2.4 Duty to Mitigate

The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

4.2.5 Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. In order to attain proper operation and maintenance, facility operations must be overseen by an appropriately licensed operator per IDAPA 58.01.16.203. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. The O&M manual required in section 4.1.2 describes how the facility will ensure proper operation and maintenance. The permittee must operate backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

4.2.6 Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated for cause as specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.201 and 58.01.25.203. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation, and reissuance, termination, or notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

4.2.7 Property Rights

The issuance of, or coverage under, an IPDES permit does not convey any property right or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local laws or regulations. The issuance of, or coverage under, an IPDES permit does not constitute authorization of the permitted activities by any other state or federal agency or private person or entity, and does not excuse the permit holder from the obligation to obtain any other necessary approvals, authorizations, or permits.

4.2.8 Duty to Provide Information

The permittee must furnish to DEQ, within the time specified in the request, any information that DEQ may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee must also furnish to DEQ, upon request, copies of records this permit requires. The permittee should submit the total population served or Annual Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDU) to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System by May 31 each year. This information is used to calculate the facility's annual fee.

4.2.9 Inspection and Entry

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-108, the permittee shall allow DEQ's compliance, inspection, and enforcement (CIE) personnel, or authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of DEQ), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access at reasonable times to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise required by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

4.2.10 Retention of Records

The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, electronic data files for continuous monitoring instruments, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the IPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. The permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503. The retention period may be extended at DEQ's request at any time.

4.2.11 Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to DEQ must be signed and certified as follows:

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
    a. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer as specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.090.
    b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
    c. For a municipality, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. Any report or information required by this permit, a notice of intent, monitoring and reporting provisions, and any other information requested by DEQ must be signed by a person described in item 1 or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if the following is true:
    a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in item 1 above;
    b. The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant

manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

c. The written authorization is submitted to DEQ.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization is no longer accurate due to a change in staffing or personnel for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.25.090.01 must be submitted to DEQ before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

> I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

5. The permittee must ensure that any electronic submission of any report or information required by this permit, notice of intent, monitoring and reporting provisions, and information requested by DEQ satisfies all of the relevant requirements of 40 CFR Part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR Part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements.

4.2.12 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

Bypass is prohibited. DEQ may take enforcement action against a permittee for a bypass unless:

1. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. “Severe property damage” does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
3. The permittee submitted notices as required under sections 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 of this permit if the bypass was unanticipated.

If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit a prior written anticipated bypass notification through the IPDES E-Permitting System, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. DEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the director determines that it will meet the conditions in this permit.

A bypass that does not cause effluent limits to be exceeded is allowed to occur and is not subject to the notice requirements in section 2.2.7 and 2.2.8, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

4.2.13 Upset Terms and Conditions

An upset is an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

1. Effect of an upset—An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limits if the permittee demonstrates, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence the following:
    a. An upset occurred and the cause(s) of the upset;
    b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
    c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under section 2.2.7 and 2.2.8; and
    d. The permittee timely complied with any remedial measures required under section 4.2.4.
2. A determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is not a final administrative action subject to judicial review.
3. Burden of proof—In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

4.2.14 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

Any person who violates any permit condition, filing or reporting requirement, duty to allow or carry out inspections, entry or monitoring requirements, or any other provision in this permit is subject to administrative, civil, or criminal enforcement.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E and §39-108, any person who violates any rule, permit or order related to the IPDES program shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per violation or $5,000 for each day of a continuing violation, whichever is greater.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E, §39-108 and §39-117, any person who willfully or negligently violates any IPDES standard or limitation, permit condition or filing requirement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation or for each day of a continuing violation.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E, §39-108 and §39-117, any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any IPDES form, in any notice or report required by an IPDES permit, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof

shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 per violation or for each day of a continuing violation.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §18-113, a misdemeanor violation of the IPDES program requirements as set forth in §39-117 is also punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding 6 months.

In addition to civil penalties as described above, pursuant to Idaho Code §39-175E and §39-108, any person who has been determined to have violated any provision of the rules, permits or orders relating to the IPDES program shall be liable for any expense incurred by the state in enforcing the program requirements, or in enforcing or terminating any nuisance, source of environmental degradation, cause of sickness or health hazard.

4.2.15 Planned Changes

The permittee must give written notice to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever any of the following occurs:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in IDAPA 58.01.25.010. and 58.01.25.120.
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limits in this permit.
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application site or sludge disposal plan.

4.2.16 Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee must give written advance notice to DEQ through the IPDES E-Permitting System of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

4.2.17 Toxic Pollutants

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Clean Water Act Section 307(a) for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Clean Water Act Section 405(d), IDAPA 58.01.25.380 (Sewage Sludge), and IDAPA 58.01.16.650, "Wastewater Rules," within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

4.2.18 Permit Modification

4.2.18.1 Causes to Modify Permits

This permit may be modified either at the request of any interested person, including the permittee, or by DEQ's initiative for reasons specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.201.02. Only those conditions being modified shall be reopened when a draft permit is prepared (IDAPA 58.01.25.201.01). The request for permit modification or a notification of planned changes to the permit does not stay any permit condition (IDAPA 58.01.25.300.06).

4.2.18.2 Sewage Sludge Standard Changes

This permit may be reopened to include any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act. DEQ may modify or revoke and reissue this permit if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

4.2.19 Omitted/Erroneous Information

When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to DEQ, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

4.2.20 Availability of Reports

In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.21, "Rules Governing the Protection and Disclosure of Records in the Possession of the Department of Environmental Quality," information submitted to DEQ pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25.002, permit applications, permits, and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words "trade secret," "proprietary," or "confidential" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, DEQ may make the information available to the public without further notice to the permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in IDAPA 58.01.21.

4.2.21 Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except as specified in IDAPA 58.01.25.202. DEQ may require modification, or revocation and reissuance of this permit to change the name of the permittee, and may incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under IDAPA 58.01.25.202.

4.2.22 State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act. This includes, but is not limited to, IDAPA 58.01.16 and 58.01.17.

5 Definitions

8-hour composite sample	A combination of discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility over an 8 hour period. The permit may specify the number of aliquots and/or the time between aliquots that the facility must composite. Samples may be acquired using an auto-sampler or directly collected from the sampling location by an operator. Composite of samples can be based on flow or time.
24-hour composite sample	A combination of discreet sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected over periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period. The composite may be flow or time proportional. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with 40 CFR 136.
aliquot	A sample taken as a portion of a larger whole sample for chemical analysis
annual average	The annual average is the sum of all individual data points collected over a calendar year, divided by the number of data points.
best management practices (BMPs)	Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
biosolids	Organic materials resulting from the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility.
bypass	The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
composite sample	A sample derived from two or more discrete samples collected at equal time intervals or collected proportional to the flow rate over the compositing period. See also “24-hour composite sample” and “8-hour composite sample.”
daily average	An average of all continuously monitored data recorded in one calendar day.
daily discharge	The discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limits expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
daily maximum	The largest daily value recorded or calculated over the reporting period; alternatively, the limit established above which an excursion occurs.
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
director	The director of DEQ, or an authorized representative
DMR	discharge monitoring report
DMR Month	The final month of a completed reporting period
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
geometric mean	The n^{th} root of a product of n factors, or the antilogarithm of the

	arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values
grab sample	An individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes
Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES)	The Idaho program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under IDAPA 58.01.25 and the Clean Water Act Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405
indirect discharge	The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any nondomestic source regulated under Section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Clean Water Act
indirect discharger	A nondomestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publically or privately owned treatment works
industrial user	A source of “indirect discharge” to a publically or privately owned treatment works
interference	A discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both (1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and (2) therefore, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s IPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.
instantaneous maximum	The maximum concentration or other measure of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
instantaneous minimum	The minimum concentration or other measure of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.
maximum daily average	The maximum of the daily averages for the reporting period.
maximum weekly average	The maximum of the weekly average of all data collected/recorded during a calendar week.
maximum weekly maximum temperature (MWMT)	The reported MWMT is the single highest weekly maximum temperature (WMT) that occurs during a given year or reporting period of interest. The WMT is the mean of daily maximum temperatures measured over a consecutive seven (7) day period ending on the day of calculation.
method detection limit (MDL)	The minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
minimum level (ML)	Either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (MDL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published by method; they may be the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the MDL in a method, or the MDL determined by a laboratory, by a factor of 3.

monthly average (average monthly) discharge limit (AML)	Monthly average discharge limit is the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.
monthly total	The total of all waste accepted in a calendar month.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act
pass-through	A discharge that exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's IPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
receiving water concentration (RWC)	The concentration of a toxicant or effluent in the receiving water after mixing. The RWC is the inverse of the dilution factor. It is sometimes referred to as the instream waste concentration (IWC).
recorded	A recorded parameter can be collected using an automated recording device (data logger, SCADA, pressure transducer, etc.) or can be manually recorded in a log reading from another measurement device (stage gage, float valve visual, or any other permanently installed equipment that does not record automatically).
reporting period	Monitoring results for parameters are required to be reported (see DMR Month definition).
QAPP	quality assurance project plan
sewage sludge	Any solid, semisolid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of wastewater. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.
upset	An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
weekly average (average weekly) discharge limit (AWL)	Weekly average discharge limit is the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.

Appendix A. Significant Figures

The tables below list the significant figures for all DMR reporting and IPDES E-Permitting system submissions. Significant figure reporting conventions can be found in the IPDES User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 1 – General information (DEQ 2017).

Table A-1. Effluent limit parameters.

Parameter	Limit Set	Significant Figures
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	Average Monthly Concentration	2
	Average Weekly Concentration	2
	Average Monthly Load	2
	Average Weekly Load	2
	Percent Removal	2
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Average Monthly Concentration	2
	Average Weekly Concentration	2
	Average Monthly Load	3
	Average Weekly Load	3
	Percent Removal	2
	Average Annual Load	3
E. coli	Monthly Geometric Mean	3
pH	Instantaneous Maximum	2
	Instantaneous Minimum	2
TRC	Average Monthly Concentration	2
	Daily Maximum Concentration	2
	Average Monthly Load	2
	Daily Maximum Load	2
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	Average Monthly Load	3
	Average Annual Load	3
Temperature	Maximum Daily Average	3

Table A-2. Parameters with a compliance schedule.

Parameter	Limit Set	Significant Figures
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	Average Monthly Load	3
	Average Annual	3
Temperature	Maximum Daily Average	3

Table A-3. Influent monitoring parameters.

Parameter	Limit Set	Significant Figures
Flow	Average Monthly	2
	Instantaneous Maximum	2
BOD_5	Average Monthly Concentration	2
TSS	Average Monthly Concentration	2

Table A-4. Effluent monitoring parameters.

Parameter	Limit Set	Significant Figures
Flow	Average Monthly	2
	Instantaneous Maximum	2
Total Ammonia (as N)	Monthly Average Concentration	2
Chlorine, Total Residual	Monthly Average Concentration	2
E. coli	Instantaneous Maximum	3
Cadmium, Total	Maximum	2
Copper, Total	Maximum	2
Lead, Total	Maximum	2
Zinc, Total	Maximum	2
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Maximum	2

Table A-5. Upstream receiving water parameters.

Parameter	Limit Set	Significant Figures
Flow	Maximum Daily Average	2
	Minimum Daily Average	2
Temperature	Maximum Daily Average	3
pH	Instantaneous Maximum	2
	Instantaneous Minimum	2
Total Ammonia (as N)	Maximum	2
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	Maximum	2
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Maximum	2

Table A-5. Downstream receiving water parameters.

Pollutant	Limit Set	Significant Figures
pH	Instantaneous Maximum	2
	Instantaneous Minimum	2
Temperature	Monthly Average	3
Calcium, dissolved	Average Monthly Concentration	2
Magnesium, dissolved	Average Monthly Concentration	2
Sodium, dissolved	Average Monthly Concentration	2
Potassium, dissolved	Average Monthly Concentration	2
Copper, dissolved	Average Monthly Concentration	2
Sulfate (as mg/L SO4)	Average Monthly Concentration	2
Chloride	Average Monthly Concentration	2
Total Alkalinity	Average Monthly Concentration	2
Dissolved organic carbon	Average Monthly Concentration	2

Table A-6. Permit renewal effluent parameters.

Pollutant	Limit Set	Significant Figures
pH	Instantaneous Maximum	2
	Instantaneous Minimum	2
Flow	Maximum Daily Value Average Daily Value	2
Temperature (winter)		3
Temperature (summer)		3
BOD_5		2
TSS		2
E. coli		3
Ammonia (as N)		2
Chlorine, Total Residual		2
Dissolved Oxygen		2
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen		2
Nitrate plus Nitrite		2
Oil and Grease		2
Phosphorus, Total (as P)		2
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		2